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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/728,250 11/30/00 HENDRICKSON

M 1911P

EXAMINER

TM02/0926

SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP
P.O. BOX 51418
PALO ALTO CA 94303

BASHORE, W	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

2176
DATE MAILED:

09/26/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/728,250

Applicant(s)
Hendrickson et al.

Examiner
William L. Bashore

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2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Aug 8, 2001

2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirements

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:

- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

15) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

17) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 4

20) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: original application filed on **11/30/2001**, with a petition to make special, granted on 8/8/2001. Pre-amendment and IDS filed on 3/13/2001.
2. Claims 1-46 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 12, 23, 34, 38, 44, 45, 46 are independent claims.
3. It is noted that Applicant's pre-amendment filed on 3/13/2001 adds independent claims 43, 44, 45, which conflicts with pending original claim 43. In the interests of compact prosecution, said pre-amendment claims have been renumbered as claims 44, 45, 46, respectively (see MPEP rule 1.126).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. **The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:**

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claims 2, 13, 39, 41, 44, 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.**

In regard to claims 2, 13, 41, 44, 45, claims 2, 13, 41, 44, 45 recite the phrase “*until the user is satisfied*”. This phrase is vague and subjective, because it is unclear as to how one gauges user satisfaction, as well as find an objective standard for user satisfaction.

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In regard to claim 39, claims 39 recites the phrase "*components of a typical resume*". This is vague and indefinite, because it is unclear as to what objectively constitutes a typical resume.

Examiner's Notes

For the following rejections, the Examiner interprets repeating steps until a user is satisfied, as repeating steps until a resume is completed. The Examiner also interprets components of a typical resume, as components of a resume.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

7. Claims 44, 45, 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Resumes.com web site and ResuMaker online resume creation database, (hereinafter ResuMaker), downloaded from page <url: <http://www.wwwresumes.com>> (last modified December 17, 1999 by Resumes.com), and ResuMaker web page <url: <http://www.wwwresumes.com/resumaker/index.html>> (last modified October 30, 1999 by Resumes.com), both downloaded from Internet on September 21, 2001, screenshots pp. 1-21.

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In regard to independent claim 44, ResuMaker discloses:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience (ResuMaker page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 44 "*A method for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").
- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection of a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"; compare with claim 44 "*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection*").
- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 44 "*collecting data from a user*", and "*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*").
- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user's personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 44 "*automatically creating a file from the user data*", and "*transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*"). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user's online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 44 "*viewable online and printable*").

Dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 44 "*repeating steps....styles to the resume file*").

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In regard to independent claim 45, ResuMaker discloses:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience (ResuMaker page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 45 "*A computer readable medium for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection of a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"; compare with claim 45 "*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection*").

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 45 "*collecting data from a user*", and "*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*").

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user's personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 45 "*automatically creating a file from the user data*", and "*transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*"). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user's online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 44 "*viewable online and printable*").

Dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 45 "*repeating steps....styles to the resume file*").

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In regard to independent claim 46, ResuMaker discloses:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience (ResuMaker page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 46 "*A system for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection of a resume's body, as well as collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"; compare with claim 46 "*a user interface for collecting information from a user....from a plurality of resume styles*").

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user's personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 46 "*means for automatically creating a file from the user data*", and "*means transforming the file into a resume file formatter in the user selected resume style*").

- Dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 46 "*means for allowing the user to reselect resume styles to the resume file*").

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Resumes.com web site and ResuMaker online resume creation database, (hereinafter ResuMaker), downloaded from page <url: <http://www.wwwresumes.com>> (last modified December 17, 1999 by Resumes.com), and ResuMaker web page <url: <http://www.wwwresumes.com/resumaker/index.html>> (last modified October 30, 1999 by Resumes.com), both downloaded from Internet on September 21, 2001, screenshots pp. 1-21.

In regard to independent claim 1, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right "Custom online Resume Database", also paragraph 4, also page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 1 "*A method for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"; compare

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with claim 1 “*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection...style of fields of data from the database*”). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose a “*style sheet*”. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because ResuMaker’s teaching of layout styles (ie. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.), suggests the use of style sheets to specifically map display of a selected layout styles, providing the advantage of an organized method of customization to ResuMaker (ResuMaker page 10-11; compare with claim 1 “*style sheet*”).

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 1 “*collecting data from a user*”, and “*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 1 “*automatically creating a file from the user data*”, and “*Applying the style sheet....transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*”). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 1 “*viewable online and printable*”).

In regard to dependent claim 2, ResuMaker teaches dynamically repeating the above steps until a final resume is completed (ResuMaker page 7, last sentence of paragraph 2; compare with claim 2).

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In regard to dependent claim 3, ResuMaker teaches storage of a resume, including the entered form input information, into a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right “Custom online Resume Database”, also paragraph 4; compare with claim 3).

In regard to dependent claims 4-7, ResuMaker teaches a user editable resume, as well as a resume preview mode for displaying a resume, and said resume created as an HTML document using Netscape stored online via a URL (ResuMaker page 5, 12, 18; compare with claims 4-7).

In regard to dependent claim 8, ResuMaker teaches a resume created and formatted in HTML viewed by Netscape (ResuMaker page 18; compare with claim 8).

In regard to dependent claims 9-10, ResuMaker does not specifically teach XML and XSL. However, these limitations would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because of ResuMaker’s teaching of HTML, as well as Javascript suggests the use of XML and XSL, providing the advantage of an alternate method of creating online resumes (ResuMaker page 1; compare with claims 9-10).

In regard to dependent claim 11, ResuMaker teaches user selection of a resume layout type, as well as a header style, with a displayed order (ie. layout style, then header layout placement at top of page, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10, 14; compare with claim 11).

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In regard to independent claim 12, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user's convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right "Custom online Resume Database", also paragraph 4, also page 8 "The Preview Page", page 9 "Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 12 "*A computer readable medium for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*").

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"; compare with claim 12 "*displaying a plurality of resume styles for user selection...style of fields of data from the database*"). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose a "*style sheet*". However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because ResuMaker's teaching of layout styles (ie. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.), suggests the use of style sheets to specifically map display of a selected layout styles, providing the advantage of an organized method of customization to ResuMaker (ResuMaker page 10-11; compare with claim 12 "*style sheet*").

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 12 "*collecting data from a user*", and "*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*").

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user's personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 12 "*automatically*

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creating a file from the user data”, and “Applying the style sheet....*transforming the file into a resume file formatted in the selected resume style*”). ResuMaker also discloses a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 12 “*viewable online and printable*”).

In regard to dependent claims 13-22, claims 13-22 reflect the computer readable medium comprising the computer readable methods for performing the steps as claimed in claims 2-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 23, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user’s convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right “Custom online Resume Database”, also paragraph 4, also page 8 “The Preview Page”, page 9 “Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 23 “*A system for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*”).

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume’s body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 “Resume Body Layout”, also page 14 “Header Layouts”; compare with claim 23 “*a plurality of....style of fields of data from the database*”). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose a “*style sheet*”. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because ResuMaker’s teaching of layout styles (ie. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.), suggests the use of style sheets to specifically map display of a

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selected layout styles, providing the advantage of an organized method of customization to ResuMaker (ResuMaker page 10-11; compare with claim 23 “*style sheet*”).

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 23 “*a user interface for collecting information from a user, and for allowing the user to select a resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 23 “*means for automatically creating a file from the user data*”, and “*means for transforming the file into a resume file by applying the style sheet....to the file*”).

In regard to dependent claims 24-33, claims 24-33 reflect the system comprising computer readable methods for performing the steps as claimed in claims 2-11, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 34, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user’s convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right “Custom online Resume Database”, also paragraph 4, also page 8 “The Preview Page”, page 9 “Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 34 “*A method for automatically providing delimiters....comprising the steps of:*”).

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- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume's body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 "Resume Body Layout", also page 14 "Header Layouts"; compare with claim 34 "providing a *plurality of....describing a different resume style*"). ResuMaker does not specifically disclose a "style sheet". However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because ResuMaker's teaching of layout styles (ie. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.), suggests the use of style sheets to specifically map display of a selected layout styles, providing the advantage of an organized method of customization to ResuMaker (ResuMaker page 10-11; compare with claim 34 "style sheet").

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 34 "prompting the user to enter data into the *plurality of fields*").

- the use of case statement code for use as a decision statement in computer programs reflects a well known computer data structure within high level languages in the software art (compare with claim 34 "case statement code").

- ResuMaker does not specifically teach assigning numerical values to each field, and summing said values for determining field positions. However, these limitations would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because ResuMaker teaches various body layout styles. The preservation of customized appearances (of user data) in a resume suggests quantification of format data (ie. number of indentations) by the system itself. Since case statement code (case statements) are well known decision data structures, it is also known that case statements rely upon numbers (ie. enumerated variables) in the decision process, providing the advantage of a reliable code method of preserving customized layout appearances. (ResuMaker page 10-11 "Aligned Left, "Partial Hierarchical",

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and “Complete Hierarchical”; compare with claim 34 “*assigning a numerical value....in the database*”, and “*determining the sum....where the delimiters are placed relative to the fields.*”).

In regard to dependent claim 35, claim 35 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 34, and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claims 36-37, ResuMaker does not specifically teach XML. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because of ResuMaker’s teaching of HTML, as well as Javascript suggesting the use of XML, providing the advantage of an alternate method of creating online resumes. ResuMaker also teaches a resume as a viewable HTML web page (ResuMaker page 1, 18; compare with claims 36-37).

In regard to independent claim 38, ResuMaker teaches:

- an interactive, dynamically guided online resume creation system utilizing form input, and a Preview Button for previewing a resume, with the option of further modifying said resume at a user’s convenience, as well as a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right “Custom online Resume Database”, also paragraph 4, also page 8 “The Preview Page”, page 9 “Preview Button, see also page 7, 12; compare with claim 38 “*A method for allowing a user to dynamically change....comprising the steps of:*”).

- a plurality of layout styles, and header Layouts for user selection, including positions within a resume’s body (ResuMaker page 10, 11 “Resume Body Layout”, also page 14 “Header Layouts”; compare with claim 38 “*displaying a plurality of....style of fields of data from the database*”). ResuMaker does not

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specifically disclose a “*style sheet*”. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of ResuMaker, because ResuMaker’s teaching of layout styles (ie. Aligned left, Partial Hierarchical, etc.), suggests the use of style sheets to specifically map display of a selected layout styles, providing the advantage of an organized method of customization to ResuMaker (ResuMaker page 10-11; compare with claim 38 “*style sheet*”).

- collecting data from a user via form input and bullet check marks (ResuMaker page 10-12; compare with claim 38 “*collecting data from a user*”, and “*prompting the user to select one resume style from a plurality of resume styles*”).

- a resume style along with custom settings (ie. font selection, color, etc.) (ResuMaker page 10, 13; compare with claim 38 “*having a plurality of custom settings*”).

- the steps within the ResuMaker creation process eventually results in a final previewed customized resume file, including a user’s personal and layout information, to be purchased and posted on the Resumes.com server. (ResuMaker pages 7-19 (especially page 19); compare with claim 23 “*automatically creating a file from the user data....custom settings*”, and “*applying the style sheet....into a resume file*”).

- a resume preview, as well as creation/purchase of a PDF file of a user’s online resume for printing purposes (ResuMaker page 4, at middle, also page 18, 19; compare with claim 38 “*viewable online and printable*”).

In regard to dependent claim 39, 40, ResuMaker teaches a plurality of editable resume sections, to which appearances can be user modified (ResuMaker page 10-17; compare with claim 39).

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ResuMaker also teaches variable line spacing in input fields of resume sections (ResuMaker page 16-17; compare with claim 40).

In regard to dependent claim 41, 42, 43, ResuMaker teaches dynamically changing a resume (ResuMaker page 7 paragraph 2; compare with claim 41), as well as storage of a resume, including the entered form input information, into a database (ResuMaker page 1 at top right "Custom online Resume Database", also paragraph 4; compare with claim 42), and said resume created as an HTML document using Netscape stored online via a URL (ResuMaker page 5, 12, 18; compare with claim 43).

Conclusion

10. **Prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to disclosure.**

Taylor	U.S. Patent No. 5,832,497	issued	11/1998
McGovern et al.	U.S. Patent No. 5,978,768	issued	11/1999
Nadkarni	U.S. Patent No. 6,266,659	issued	07/2001
Hartman et al.	U.S. Patent No. 5,758,324	issued	05/1998

Resume On-Line creation system web site, <url: <http://www.resume-online.com>>, 1998 by Resume On-Line, downloaded from Internet on 9/21/2001, screenshots pp. 1-9.

Hodge, Robin V., Online Resume Generator, <url: <http://userpages.umbc.edu/~mbass2/final.html>>, 5/2/1997, downloaded from Internet on 9/21/2001, pp. 1-8.

Connserve Consulting Services Online Resume Service, <url: <http://showcase.netins.net/web/rmozzar/online.htm>>, 10/6/1997, downloaded from Internet on 8/20/2001, pp. 1-3.

Beam, Paul et al., Technical writing on the Web--distributed SGML-based learning, ACM Conference on Systems Documentation, 10/22/1996, pp. 35-41.

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11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Bashore whose telephone number is (703) 308-5807. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. The fax number to this art unit is (703) 308-6606.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

12. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

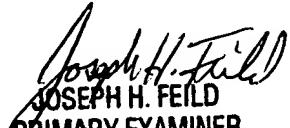
(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

or:

(703) 305-9724 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

William L. Bashore
9/22/2001


JOSEPH H. FEILD
PRIMARY EXAMINER